Evaluation of Aberdeen Varicose Vein Questionnaire as a tool to evaluate aesthetic outcomes in C1patients

Abstract No:

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Enter Objectives / Purpose Statement:

Introduction: Reticular veins and telangiectasias affect millions of people worldwide, causing significant cosmetic concerns, and ultimately lead to the search for medical care (1). To the best of our knowledge, very few data existed regarding the performance of specific patient reported outcome questionnaires to evaluate outcome after cosmetic varicose vein treatment.
Objective: To evaluate the Aberdeen Varicose Vein Questionnaire (AVVQ) performance in measuring quality of life outcomes in patients with cosmetic complaints

Method:

From October 2016 to May 2017, female CEAP 1 patients with cosmetic complaints were enrolled to treatment of reticular veins and telangiectasias via 1064 nm transdermal laser and hypertonic dextrose sclerotherapy (CLaCs) in a private clinic in Brazil. Patients were asked to complete AVVQ and state their perception before and 3 months after treatment. VCSS pre and post treatment were also noted. A sample power calculation determined that a minimal of 14 patients was required for analysis. The categorical and continuous variables were analyzed using Mann Whitney, Kruskal-Wallis and Spearman test respectively. . Before and after treatment scores were evaluated using Wilcoxon test. . A significance level of 5% was considered.

Result:

A total of 50 patients participated in the study. No major complications occurred. There was a significant reduction of AVVQ median scores from pre to post treatment (11.7 versus 5.8; $p<0,001$; 95%CI) and a statistically significant correlation between the percentage of improvement in AVVQ and the percentage of improvement perceived by

the patient (P =0.002). There was no statistical correlation between pre and post VCSS and AVVQ (p=0.07)

Conclusions:

Base on our findings, the AVVQ was an excellent tool to evaluate outcome in C1patients with aesthetic complaints

Reference: 1. Varma S, Lanigan SW. Laser therapy of telangiectatic leg veins: Clinical evaluation of the 810 nm diode laser. Clin Exp Dermatol 2000; 25: 419–22

Categories:

SUPERFICIAL VENOUS INSUFFICIENCY